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Today's Soldiers, Tomorrow's Scientists

Impossible to reckon on mounting casualty lists but withal one of the highest costs of war in terms of humanity, science and culture are the deaths of ideas. We shall never know how many "mute inglorious" Newtons or "village" Einsteins, nurturing within themselves some spark of an idea that might have given new light or insight to the human mind for untold generations, has died untimely on the "far-flung battle-lines" of this present global war. Turning back a generation to two poignantly familiar examples, the world still mourns the death, at Gallipoli in 1915, of the brilliant young Oxford physicist, H. J. G. Mosely, discoverer of atomic numbers, and in Flanders fields of Rupert Brooke, the English poet, who made that "corner of a foreign field forever England." For these two names thousands could be substituted.

The dead we mourn and cherish, believing always that their sacrifices illumine the way to a better world for the living. It is perhaps unfair and even inappropriate to weigh losses to science on the scale of humanity's gains. Times of violence are always hazardous to men of thought. When Lavoisier was stupidly guillotined during the aftermath of the French Revolution, a famous scientist observed, "It took but a moment to cut off his head. It will take a century to produce another like it." Yet who would gainsay the French Revolution?

There is yet another cost of war, especially among nations defended by a citizen army, with which individual scientists, not science as a whole, must reckon and wrestle. It is the price of essential victory that is paid in broken lives, hardship-steeled emotional callousness, regimented thoughtlessness, maimed bodies, interrupted careers, restless waiting and wandering in, to and from foxholes and hospitals, and a thousand other seeds of bitterness calculated to flourish, unless plucked, in the heart and mind of the returned and returning soldier, sailor, aviator, and marine. It is what we vaguely call "the veterans' problem"—a problem which one competent journalist, Stanley Frank, who has studied it intensively, says "has never been solved by any nation."

In the enlightened "GI Bill of Rights" the United States has taken one of the most constructive possible steps to ease the solution of the problem, but the implementation of one of the most important features of the bill, the provision of educational opportunities, remains among the starkest responsibilities of scientists as educators and as individuals. They must not fail the veterans, nor—for this would be failure too, though less evident—dare they shirk the magnificent opportunity for the advancement of science provided under the generous financial terms of the GI Bill of Rights.

Tuition, books and certain other incidentals, and subsistence up to fifty dollars a month (more if married) will be paid by the government for periods ranging from one year (or less) up to four years, depending on terms and conditions of military service. Here is a broad platform of support upon which scientists may hope to discover and cultivate those bright young minds, now in uniform, whose still inarticulate ideas yet auger the greatest hope for the future well-being of mankind. It is a phenomenon to be remarked with wonder that for 15,000,000 of our most earnest men and women we have swept away all financial barriers to the opportunity for an appreciation of or a working career in science!

There are other obstacles: the average American boy's indifference or hostility to being "educated" and the sum of the returning veteran's compounded bitterness, mentioned above. Not all the 15,000,000 eligible veterans want—or for that matter would profit by—formal education. A poll showed that fewer than 10% wished to

take immediate advantage of the educational opportunities made theirs; and further, that a large proportion wanted technical training, vocational training, or "refresher courses." Approximately one-quarter, roughly 3,500,000, veterans have finished high school and are presumably ready for work—in science or other subjects—at the American college level.

Using the soldiers' own statements of preference as a criterion of *willingness* to study at institutions of higher learning and employing the methods and criteria implied by Abraham Flexner (in *Universities, American, English, German,* 1930) to determine the *capability* for study at the university level, we are left with a comparatively small number of returning veterans who both can and will undertake or resume the scientific discipline at high and fruitful levels. Since the estimate depends upon a number of changing variables, it may be set as low as 10,000 prospective students of science or as high as 100,000, to be gleaned from military ranks.

But whatever the number, these are the men (and women, too) who must be made the prime concern of all scientists. "Science"—with a capital "S"—cannot expect to solve the "veterans problem" as a whole (though many individual sciences, such as medicine and psychology, are already contributing much); but scientists as courageous individuals can and must see that no obstacles of their own making or within their own power to remove stand in the way of that small but important number of today's soldiers who have the best chance to be tomorrow's scientists.

The number of really good or truly great scientists in any age will not be large. If there are still world-fearing American scientists who linger in "ivory laboratories," as one recent writer, Jacques Barzun, charges, and fail to regard science as one of the humanities "capable of being looked at and thought about apart from direct doing," these self-immured creatures must quickly come to understand that they are failing their whole duty to science and more particularly that they are putting aside an immediate and pressing responsibility to America's veterans. The development of America's future scientists need not be left to pure chance (an idle veteran wandering into an empty laboratory) nor to the distracted ambition of an educationally-confused regiment of technical sergeants scattered over five continents. The diffidence, the distance, and the confusion of the uniformed scientist-to-be must not be disdained as unworthy of "scientific" attention.

A search for science talent in the armed forces is definitely in order. The elaborate paraphernalia of contests is not needed. Much can be accomplished through writing warm personal letters to former students, by invitations to make personal visits during furloughs and leaves, by personal visits to and work at military hospitals, and by all the other varied forms of social intercourse. The "ivory laboratory" must be abandoned.

This policy of personal recruitment of scientific personnel actually offers the best hope, as Alan Gregg and others have pointed out, of obtaining men whose scientific ideas "ring the bell" at least once in their lifetimes. The veterans must further enjoy the advantages of the most skilled, personalized, and individualized teaching methods. The thoroughly understanding teacher and scientist will recognize and help to overcome the restlessness common to most returned soldiers, their dislike of "red tape," and their yearning for personal relationships, as against the impersonality of even a benevolent army. He will be repaid in holding a new kind of student, tempered with a real maturity that was the uncommonest characteristic of the pre-war college or graduate student.

In honored memory of the ideas, as well as the men who died at Guadalcanal and on other Pacific isles, in Normandy, at the Anzio beachhead and at other once-trifling place-names on the European and African continents, sunk under the sea and shot flaming out of the air, American scientists must provide an atmosphere where the ideas of the still-living boys can flourish and grow green.—Justus J. Schifferes.

Deferment of Students from Military Service

The Executive Committee of the Association, at a meeting held on March 11, recognizing "the urgency of providing a continuing supply of trained scientists, particularly in the physical sciences, the biological sciences, and in the science of engineering . . . therefore endorses and urges support for legislation requiring deferment from military service of an adequate number of qualified students to meet immediate and future needs."

A few weeks after the foregoing resolution was passed Congressman Gordon D. McDonough (Calif.) on April 2 introduced a bill, H.R. 2827, "to authorize the release of persons from active military service, in order to aid in making possible the education and training and utilization of scientific and technological manpower to meet

essential needs both in war and in peace." This bill is printed in full in the April 10 issue of *Chemical and Engineering News*, p. 645.

Although this bill stressed particularly the physical sciences and their technological applications and referred to the biological and medical sciences less explicitly, the Executive Committee endorsed it and urged its consideration by Congress with the expectation that when it is considered in committee its scope will be broadened. Copies of the resolution of the Executive Committee and of the Bill were sent to all members of the Council of the Association for their information and such support as they desire to give the Bill.

Much attention is being directed to conserving our physical resources, such as minerals, soil, and forests. We have here under consideration a part of our human resources of the highest order of importance. The war has resulted in a much more serious interruption of the development of these human resources than has been realized. Surveys of the number of degrees awarded in, and to advanced students of, mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, and engineering show alarming decreases beginning in about 1939 or 1940. More or less comparable conditions exist in all fields of the natural and social sciences. The seed time for the scientific products of the next generation is passing and if the sowing is longer neglected the harvest will be wanting. Prompt and vigorous action is required.

In January the Executive Committee appointed a subcommittee to investigate the whole question of training young scientists. Shortly thereafter a comprehensive survey was undertaken by the Office of Scientific Personnel, of the National Research Council, and by the American Council on Education, and this joint committee is about to issue its report. On the basis of that report and such other information as may be available, the Association should undertake to make all its influence felt in protecting the future of science in this country by supporting a well-planned policy of deferment of promising young men from military training. In this task the Association will need the cooperation of its 190 affiliated and associated societies, which together represent at least 500,000 scientists.

The problem of the future of science and of other progress in this country is by no means so simple as deferring from military service young men who promise to become scientists. There are many other essentials for the future of our science and civilization—sound international relations, conservation of our natural resources, control of the antisocial elements of our population, elimination of slums in our cities and submarginal areas, and preservation of our high ideals. Failure in any one of these essentials would start us on the road to degeneration. Consequently we might well consider at this time the policy of requiring all normal young men and women to devote one year of their lives to preparation for the service of our civilization.

Of the approximately 2,500,000 young men and women who would be involved at any one time in such a program, a fraction would be in military service, a fraction learning the meaning and practice of conservation, a fraction preparing for careers in business, a fraction studying natural and social science in universities, and a fraction traveling every other principal avenue to personal success and personal contribution to the general welfare. Would not the dedication of a year of the life of every normal young man and woman to such high and maturing purposes be a refreshing change from the too frequent childish ambition during the first college year of making "the team" or receiving a bid from some sorority?

This is not an impractical Utopian suggestion. Plans for something similar to it have already been in the making in Britain for more than two years (March A.A.A.S. BULLETIN) and the record of progress in education and science in Russia during the past twenty years assures us that this great nation is not drifting aimlessly into the future. It is not suggested that the federal government shall prescribe and pay the cost of a year's education or training for every young man or woman. Instead, it is suggested that many serious, one-year courses or groups of courses of training, ranging from academic disciplines to manual labor, be broadly outlined by the most competent and far-seeing men and women available for this high task; that these courses of training be formally approved by the government as meeting the requirements for one year of preparation for worthy citizenship in this country; that the institutions offering facilities for taking the courses of training be subject to approval by the government; that within maximum limits of number set by the government admission to each course be open to competition by those desiring to take it; that from those not having earned the right, by competition, to take courses of their own choice, the government shall draft enough young men and women to provide a predetermined minimum enrolment for each approved course and pay the expenses of taking it; that the remaining young men and women

must take some approved course but shall be free to take any approved course they may choose under such limitations and with such financial aid as the government shall determine.

It is, of course, not possible to foresee all contingencies or, if they were foreseen, to provide for them in a few paragraphs. The broad purposes are to require every normal young man and woman to devote a year in serious preparation for citizenship in our country; to allow complete freedom of choice of training, up to a prescribed maximum for each course, to those who are most talented, as determined by competition; to make sure that a prescribed minimum shall take each course of training, whether military or not, with government aid if necessary; and to give the remainder, all of whom must devote a year to preparation for useful lives, the maximum possible fredom of choice among approved courses. Future scientists will come largely from those who, by competition, earn the privilege of taking science, and leaders in every other field will be developed similarly. Under this plan the ambitions of the most promising young men and women will receive formal governmental approval and there will be no interference whatever with their lives. All the remainder will receive one year of education or of training suitable to their abilities and conforming with the requirements of national welfare, broadly interpreted. During this year of special training they will belong to formal groups who are preparing to become useful members of society.

How can such plans be preliminarily formulated for governmental consideration? Evidently not by specialists in any particular field. Since the Association through its fifteen sections broadly covers all of the natural and social sciences, and has among its 27,000 members representatives of every honorable occupation and profession, it should be possible for it to appoint a committee to draft a first approximation to a plan for consideration and criticism by the Council and other members.—F. R. M.

Scientific Meetings this Year?

The arrival of V-E day somewhat earlier than had been generally expected raises hopes that scientific meetings may be held again within a few months, possibly by the end of this calendar year. Although there is no assurance that meetings may be permitted so soon, still the possibility should be considered now so that plans for them can be completed quickly when a favorable decision is reached.

It takes six months of planning and preparation for a meeting of the Association and its affiliated societies. Consequently, if a meeting is to be held at the Christmas holiday season, a decision should be reached by July 1 and the organization of programs should be started. Since there are 15 sections of the Association, and since from 40 to 50 affiliated and associated societies join in its annual meetings, it is necessary to have equipped and ready for use from 50 to 65 meeting rooms seating from 60 to 700 persons. Practically all of these rooms must be provided with projection apparatus and operators. In addition, there are dinners, luncheons, and excursions to be arranged. It is evident that the physical problems are many and difficult.

The scientific programs, however, cost a much larger amount of work. At the last meeting of the Association before this country became involved in the war, the one held in Philadelphia from December 27, 1940, to January 2, 1941, there were 222 sessions, as many as 36 being held simultaneously, and in the General Program, a book of 320 pages, there were listed the titles of 2,164 addresses and papers. The fact that many joint sessions and symposia are held by the sections of the Association and the participating societies adds greatly to the labor of organizing them. It is for such reasons as these that it takes six months to prepare for a meeting of the Association and its affiliated societies.

If it should become clear before July 1 that a meeting of the Association and its affiliated societies can be held next December, the secretaries of the sections and of the affiliated societies will be notified promptly. As soon thereafter as possible a meeting of the secretaries of the sections and of the principal affiliated societies that meet with the Association will be held for the purpose of making general plans for their programs. It may be that the termination of the war in Europe will give rise to new types of cooperative programs that will add greatly to the importance and value of the meetings.

Members of the Council

The Constitution of the Association provides that the Council shall be comprised of the members of the Executive Committee, eight elected members, the vice presidents and secretaries of sections, one fellow from the Pacific and Southwestern divisions, and one or two fellows from affiliated societies (two, if the society has 100 or more members who are fellows of the Association), and one fellow from each affiliated acad-

emy. Representatives of affiliated societies in special fields are assigned to related sections of the Association. In the cases of academies and general societies, the assignments are to sections in accordance with the special fields of work of the representatives.

In preparing the following list of members of the Council, it has been necessary to adopt some abbreviated addresses in order to have the list published in full in one issue of the BULLETIN. For example, the words, Chicago, Minnesota, Harvard, Iowa State, etc., standing alone, mean the University of Chicago, University of Minnesota, Harvard University, Iowa State College, respectively. Also, the names of the organizations following the names of the representatives are abbreviated, excepting the principal word. Wherever possible the word "American" has been omitted.

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A. J. Carlson (*Chairman*), Chicago; Roger Adams, Illinois; Otis W. Caldwell (*General Secretary*), Yonkers, N. Y.; Arthur H. Compton, Chicago; Charles F. Kettering (*President*), Detroit; Burton E. Livingston, Riderwood, Md.; Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard; Walter R. Miles, Yale; F. R. Moulton (*Permanent Secretary*); Elvin C. Stakman, Minnesota; W. E. Wrather (*Treasurer*), U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

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Section on Medical Sciences (N)

Warfield T. Longcope (*Vice President*), Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; M. H. Soule (*Secretary*), Michigan; William W. Gruelich (*Assn. Anatomists*), Stanford; Joseph C. Hinsey (*Assn. Anatomists*), Cornell Univ. Medical College, New York; Thomas Francis, Jr. (*Soc. Amer. Bacteriologists*), Michigan; W. A. Hagan (*Soc. Amer. Bacteriologists*), 320 The Parkway, Ithaca; A. J. Carlson (*Soc. Exper. Biology and Medicine*), Chicago; Carl J. Wiggers (*Soc. Exper. Biology and Medicine*), Western Reserve; G. Phillip Grabfield (*Fed. Amer. Soc. Experimental Biology*), 27 Forest St., Milton, Mass.; C. Glen King (*Fed. Amer. Soc. Experimental Biology*), Nutrition Foundation, Inc., New York; Vincent du Vigneaud (*Soc. Biological Chemists*), Cornell Univ. Med. College, New York; P. A. Shaffer (*Soc. Biological Chemists*), Washington Univ.; Paul C. Kitchin (*International Assn. Dental Research*), Ohio State; E. C. Faust (*National Malaria Soc.*), Tulane; E. P. Jordan (*Medical Assn.*), 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; George M. Piersol (*Medical Assn.*), Pennsylvania; M. H. Soule (*Acad. Tropical Med.*), Michigan; Herbert C. Clark (*Soc. Tropical Med.*), Gorgas Memorial Lab., Panama; E. C. Faust (*Soc. Tropical Med.*), Tulane; Ward Giltner (*Veterinary Medical Assn.*), Michigan State; Harry S. Gradle (*Assn. Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology*), 58 E. Washington St., Chicago; E. B. Krumbhaar (*Soc. Exper. Pathology*), Pennsylvania; M. H. Soule (*Soc. Exper. Pathology*), Michigan; Glenn L. Jenkins (*Pharmaceutical Assn.*), Purdue; R. P. Fischelis (*Pharmaceutical Assn.*), 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C.; Nicholas B. Dreyer (*Soc. Pharm. and Exper. Therapeutics*), Long Island College of Medicine, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George B. Wallace (*Soc. Pharm. and Exper. Therapeutics*), New York Univ.; A. Sidney Harris (*Physiological Soc.*), Western Reserve; Carl J. Wiggers (*Physiological Soc.*), Western Reserve; John C. Whitehorn (*Psychiatric Assn.*), Johns Hopkins; Reginald M. Atwater (*Public Health Assn.*), 1790 Broadway, New York 19; Abel Wolman (*Public Health Assn.*), 3213 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.; Otto Glasser (*Roentgen Ray Soc.*), 2040 E. 93rd St., Cleveland 6, Ohio; A. J. Carlson (*Assn. Univ. Professors*), Chicago; E. C. Faust (*New Orleans Acad.*), Tulane; Edgar C. L. Miller (*Virginia Acad.*), Medical College of Virginia.

Section on Agriculture (O)

W. A. Albrecht (*Vice President*), Missouri; E. E. DeTurk (*Secretary*), Illinois; K. W. Neatby (*Canadian Inst. Agriculture*), 763 Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Man., Canada; F. D. Keim (*Soc. Agronomy*), Nebraska; Elmer Roberts (*Soc. Animal Production*), Illinois; Henry I. Baldwin (*Soc. Amer. Foresters*), 25 Broad St., New York; C. F. Korstian (*Soc. Amer. Foresters*), Duke; V. R. Gardner (*Soc. Horticultural Science*), Michigan State; G. H. Collings (*S. Carolina Acad.*), Clemson College.

Section on Education (Q)

H. H. Remmers (*Vice President*), Purdue; D. A. Worcester (*Secretary*), Nebraska; Florence E. Bamberger (*National Education Assn.*), Johns Hopkins; Otis W. Caldwell (*National Education Assn.*), Yonkers, N. Y.; H. H. Remmers (*Nat. Soc. Study Education*), Purdue; Ralph W. Tyler (*Nat. Soc. Study Education*), Chicago; H. H. Remmers (*Nat. Soc. College Teachers Education*), Purdue; William Clark Trow (*Nat. Soc. College Teachers Education*), Michigan; William A. Shimer (*Phi Beta Kappa*), 156 Fifth Ave., New York; Don O. Baird (*Texas Acad.*), Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas.

The Paleontological Society

At a meeting of the Society of American Vertebrate Paleontologists held at New Haven in December, 1907, there was a general discussion favoring the formation of a society of broader scope in which workers in all branches of paleontologic research could be united. As a result of this discussion, a committee was appointed to consider the organizing of a paleontological society.

The committee sent a circular letter to the paleontologists of this continent, inviting their attendance to an organization meeting to be held in the Geological Laboratory of The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on December 30, 1908. Prof. Charles Schuchert presided at this meeting, at which 34 persons signified their intention of taking part in the organization of the society. On motion of Dr. C. D. Walcott, an Executive Committee on organization with full power to act for the Society was formed. This committee, consisting of Prof. Schuchert (as chairman) and F. B. Loomis, S. W. Williston, David White, H. F. Osborn, and T. W. Stanton, was empowered to draft a constitution, to meet with a committee of the Geological Society of America to work out details for affiliation with that organization, and to elect the officers for the year 1909.

The committee met with a committee of the Geological Society of America and arranged details for affiliation as a "section" of the Geological Society which were incorporated in the "Constitution and Bylaws of the Paleontological Society," a provisional draft of which had been prepared by Prof. Schuchert. The amended document was ratified by the committee, and officers were elected for the remainder of the year.

At the present time the Constitution of the Society establishes a governing body known as the Council, consisting of the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, editor, the three immediate past presidents, and a representative of the Pacific Coast Section.

In October, 1910, at the request of Dr. J. C. Merriam, the Council authorized the formation of a Pacific Coast Section. This section held its first meeting in March, 1911, and has since been a flourishing and active branch of the Society.

In 1910, the Society of American Vertebrate Paleontologists, which had to a degree been a sort of parent of The Paleontological Society, voted "to give up their constitution and identify themselves with the Paleontological Society," and the 45 members of that group became members of the Society. With the passage of years and the growth of the Society, its emphasis was concentrated to a considerable degree upon the problems of invertebrate paleontology and

stratigraphy, because these fields represented the interests of a very preponderate majority of the membership. For many years the vertebrate paleontologists met and functioned as a separate section, electing their own officers, but never formally organizing as a distinct branch of the Society. In 1941, however, the members of the branch voted to form a separate society and, as the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, held their first annual meeting in Boston in December, 1941. The relationships between the two societies have been very close and always extremely cordial.

Thirty-four persons attended the organization meeting in Baltimore in 1908, and by the time of the first annual meeting, held in Cambridge, Mass., on December 29–31, 1909, the charter membership of the Society had grown to 78. Eighteen new members were elected at this meeting. Today the membership includes 463 fellows and members and 22 correspondents.

Membership in the Society is open to all who are interested in the promotion of the science of paleontology. At the time of the organization of the Society, fellows of the Geological Society of America who were active in paleontology were classed as fellows of the Paleontological Society. Under the revised constitution adopted in 1936, fellowship is now based upon attainments in paleontology rather than on fellowship in the Geological Society.

The Constitution also makes provision for the election of patrons, but no one has ever been so honored.

Annual dues are $5.00. Included in this payment is a subscription for the *Journal of Paleontology*.

Since 1935, the Paleontological Society has cooperated with the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists, an affiliate of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, in the publication of the *Journal of Paleontology*. This journal, now in its nineteenth volume, was founded in 1929, by the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists. At present, six numbers, totaling about 700–750 pages and 80–90 plates, are published annually. Each society sponsors three numbers.

The publication of the journal by the two societies is greatly aided by generous grants from their parent societies, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and the Geological Society of America.

The annual meeting of the Society is held in association with that of the Geological Society of America. It is generally scheduled for a three-day period during the interval between Christmas and New Year's Day. The meeting of the Pacific Coast Section occurs in the spring, generally in April, and is held in association with the meeting of the Cordilleran section of the Geological Society of America.

The 1941 annual meeting was held in Boston, Mass., since which, because of the pre-occupation of most of the members with war duties, as well as of the difficulties of travel at that period, no subsequent meetings have been held. The Council has met in New York City in December of each year, to transact all necessary business. No open, annual meeting is contemplated for the present year.—H. E. VOKES, *Secretary*.

Membership in the Association

Eligibility for Membership

Membership in the Association is open to all persons engaged in scientific work, whether in the fields of the natural or the social sciences; to all amateur scientists, whatever their special interests; and to all who desire to follow the advances of science and its effects upon civilization. Members having made substantial contributions to the advancement of science are eligible for election as fellows.

Dues and Publications

Membership dues are $5 per year, including subscriptions for the monthly A.A.A.S. BULLETIN and either the weekly journal *Science*, now in its 101st volume, or *The Scientific Monthly*, now in its 60th volume. *Science* is a journal for professional scientists; the *Monthly* is a nontechnical journal for the intelligent public. The Association also publishes technical symposia and nontechnical books on science that are available for members at prices substantially below those to the public.

Organization and Meetings

The Association was founded in 1848, with an initial membership of 461. Papers in its early programs were classified as either natural philosophy or natural history. Now its work is organized under 16 sections and 190 associated societies having a total membership at least 500,000. Its annual meetings are the greatest regular gatherings of scientists in the world.

Nominations and Applications for Membership

Members may submit nominations for membership at any time, and persons desiring to become members can obtain membership application forms from the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Changes of Address

New addresses for the Association's record and for mailing the journals *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly*, as well as the A.A.A.S. BULLETIN, should be in the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Washington 25, D. C., at least three weeks in advance of the date when the change is to become effective.

Officers of the Association

President, Charles F. Kettering; _Permanent Secretary_, F. R. Moulton; _General Secretary_, Otis W. Caldwell; Treasurer, W. E. Wrather.

Executive Committee: Anton J. Carlson, _Chairman;_ Roger Adams, Otis W. Caldwell, Arthur H. Compton, Charles F. Kettering, Burton E. Livingston, Kirtley F. Mather, Walter R. Miles, F. R. Moulton, Elvin C. Stakman, and W. E. Wrather.